

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ, МОЛОДІ ТА СПОРТУ УКРАЇНИ

ХАРКІВСЬКА НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ

МІСЬКОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА

ЗБІРНИК ТЕСТОВИХ ЗАВДАНЬ

ДЛЯ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ ПРАКТИЧНОЇ РОБОТИ З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ

**«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА»**

**(АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА)**

(для студентів 1-2 курсу денної форми  
напряму підготовки 6.060102 «Архітектура»)

Харків – ХНАМГ – 2011

Збірник тестових завдань для організації практичної роботи з дисципліни «Іноземна мова» (англійська мова) (для студентів 1-2 курсу денної форми напряму підготовки 6.060102 «Архітектура») / Харк. нац. акад. міськ. госп-ва; уклад.: С. В. Александрович.– Х.: ХНАМГ, 2011 – 71с.

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Рекомендовано кафедрою іноземних мов,

протокол № 1 від 30.08.2010 р.

## Test 1

### How Do I Become a Home Architect?

#### 1. READING COMPREHENSION

***Directions.*** Each passage in this group is followed by questions or statements based on its content. After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Home architects design residences of all types, from small housing complexes to huge mansions and estates. They draft the initial blueprints for a home along with detailed schematics for various systems, including plumbing, ventilation, and electrical units. A person who wants to become a home architect is usually required to obtain at least a bachelor's degree, gain several years of internship experience, and pass extensive licensing exams. In addition to the formal requirements, an individual can improve his or her chances of finding employment by developing strong communication and computer skills.

The minimum educational requirement to become a home architect in many states and countries is a bachelor's degree from an accredited university. Bachelor's degree programs in architecture typically take about one year longer than most programs; full-time students can expect about five years of coursework. Students have the opportunity to learn about the history and theory of architecture in classroom lectures, as well as gain hands-on experience in specialized drafting and design courses.

Many people are able to find internship positions after obtaining bachelor's degrees, but some students choose to pursue additional two-year master's degree plans to further their education and improve their chances of finding work. A master's program in home architecture can better prepare an individual for the business side of the profession. Since a large number of professional architects are self-employed, an

education in business principles can help prospective workers determine the best ways to find jobs and deal with clients.

Graduates of accredited degree programs are required to work as assistants or interns for up to three years in most countries. During an internship, an individual who wants to become a home architect has the chance to learn about the profession firsthand from established experts in the field. Internship programs are commonly found at large architectural firms, where new workers assume a variety of responsibilities.

1. A person who wants to become a home architect is usually required:
  - (A) to obtain at least a bachelor's degree
  - (B) to obtain at least master's degree
2. A master's program in home architecture can:
  - (A) prepare an individual for the business side of the profession.
  - (B) help gain an architectural experience
3. A large number of professional architects:
  - (A) work for a company
  - (B) self-employed
4. Internship programs are:
  - (A) commonly found at large architectural firms
  - (B) two-year courses

## ***2. STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION***

**Directions.** In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence. Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

1. Chris ..... for an international company.
  - (A) working
  - (B) work

- (C) works  
(D) workes
2. Our climate ..... warmer these days.  
(A) will get  
(B) got  
(C) will getting  
(D) is getting
3. We ..... each other for ten years.  
(A) know  
(B) have known  
(C) are knowing  
(D) have been known
4. My parents think I ..... an architect one day.  
(A) have become  
(B) am becoming  
(C) will become  
(D) become
5. This time last week we ..... on a sunny beach.  
(A) were sitting  
(B) are sitting  
(C) sat  
(D) was sitting

### **3. WRITTEN EXPRESSION**

**Directions.** Each sentence below has one underlined word. Beneath the sentence are four words or sets of words labeled A through D. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, *best* fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Home architects design residences of all types, from small housing complexes to huge mansions and estates.

- (A) dwellings
  - (B) halls
  - (C) vestibules
  - (D) homes
2. Many people are able to find internship positions after **obtaining** bachelor's degrees.
- (A) booking
  - (B) finding
  - (C) receiving
  - (D) maintaining
3. Internship programs are commonly found at large architectural firms, where new workers **assume** a variety of responsibilities.
- (A) take over
  - (B) consume
  - (C) absorb
  - (D) have
4. Successful test-takers are **awarded** licenses and allowed to begin practicing independently.
- (A) granted
  - (B) prized
  - (C) received
  - (D) made
5. There are generally many job opportunities for architects who can **create** attractive, functional, and energy-efficient homes.
- (A) earn
  - (B) realize
  - (C) work
  - (D) design

## Test 2

### What Is Landscape Architecture?

#### 1. READING COMPREHENSION

***Directions.*** Each passage in this group is followed by questions or statements based on its content. After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Landscape architecture is a branch of architecture that deals with the planning and design of land and its relation to the buildings around it. While many believe that it is simply related to landscaping and plant selection, landscape architecture is actually much more involved than that. This practice blends site planning, landscaping, art, and environmental restoration to help connect an area to the buildings around it, and make the landscape attractive in it. The goal of landscape architecture is to create pleasing, functional, and beautiful spaces that serve the needs of their owners or the public.

As the green building movement grows, landscape architecture will likely become even more critical to the building process. Trained landscape architects help lay out a piece of land, determining where structures should be placed so that they have minimal impact on the environment. The landscape architect will take into account the profile of the land, plants and wildlife, nearby water bodies, and surrounding structures to help place the new building in the most effective spot. By properly placing the building, the occupants can enjoy more views and daylight, while the wildlife and soil are disturbed as little as possible.

With all of the responsibilities involved in landscape architecture, those wishing to pursue a job in this field will generally be required to complete an undergraduate degree or higher, depending on where they plan to work. The majority of US states and other western countries require that landscape architects are licensed. In the US, licensing is granted by The Council of Landscape Architectural

Registration Boards (CLARB). To apply for a license, applicants must meet the requirements for their state, which may include a bachelor's or master's degree, or, a combination of education and experience.

After an architect has been licensed by CLARB, he or she is free to practice landscape architecture with a design firm, or on their own. Many landscape architects are hired by architecture firms to collaborate on projects with other designers and engineers. The landscape architect may take care of the entire civil design, including site plans, underground work, and environmental protection, or may focus simply on the landscaping and topography. They may also find jobs in real estate, with municipalities, or with park or forest services. A fairly large percentage of landscape architects also start private practices, where they offer residential design services or consultation services in the commercial sector.

1. Landscape architecture is a branch of architecture that deals with:
  - (A) the planning and design of land
  - (B) the use of land
2. Trained landscape architects determine where structures should be placed so that they have:
  - (A) no impact on the environment
  - (B) minimal impact on the environment
3. Architects who wish to pursue a job in this field will generally be required:
  - (A) to complete an undergraduate degree
  - (B) to finish courses
4. Most landscape architects:
  - (A) start their own private practice
  - (B) work for large-scale design firms



## **2. STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION**

**Directions.** In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence. Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

1. The train ..... in fifteen minutes.  
(A) has left  
(B) leave  
(C) leaves  
(D) leaving
2. The players are tired. They ..... for three hours.  
(A) have been training  
(B) are training  
(C) train  
(D) training
3. This time next week they ..... their exam.  
(A) are sitting  
(B) will be sitting  
(C) will sit  
(D) will have been sitting
4. Joe decided ..... a new car last month.  
(A) buying  
(B) to buy  
(C) buy  
(D) to buying
5. I think they ..... back next Tuesday.  
(A) have come  
(B) came  
(C) come  
(D) will come

### 3. WRITTEN EXPRESSION

**Directions.** Each sentence below has one underlined word. Beneath the sentence are four words or sets of words labeled A through D. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, *best* fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Landscape architecture is a branch of architecture that deals with the planning and design of land and its **relation** to the buildings around it.  
(A) ratio  
(B) telling  
(C) connection  
(D) similarity
2. Landscape architects determine where structures should be placed so that they have minimal **impact** on the environment.  
(A) influence  
(B) intrusion  
(C) concern  
(D) disturb
3. The scope of the profession includes architectural design, site planning, environmental **restoration**, town or urban planning, urban design, parks and recreation planning.  
(A) return  
(B) renovation  
(C) refunding  
(D) remaking
4. The landscape architect can **contribute** to the overall concept and prepare an initial master plan, from which detailed designs can subsequently be prepared.  
(A) help  
(B) promote  
(C) communicate  
(D) impart

5. Many landscape architects are **hired** by architecture firms to collaborate on projects with other designers and engineers.
- (A) employed
  - (B) rented
  - (C) chosen
  - (D) involved

### Test 3

#### Greek Architecture

#### 1. READING COMPREHENSION

***Directions.*** Each passage in this group is followed by questions or statements based on its content. After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

The building systems and forms of ancient Greece and Rome are called classical architecture. Greek contributions in architecture, as in so much else, defy summarization. The architecture of the Roman Empire has pervaded Western architecture for more than two millennia.

The Greek temple emerged as the archetypal shrine of all time. Unlike the Egyptians, the Greeks put their walls inside to protect the cella and their columns on the outside, where they could articulate exterior space. Perhaps for the first time, the overriding concern is for the building seen as a beautiful object externally, while at the same time containing precious and sacred inner space. The Greeks seldom arranged their monuments hierarchically along an axis, preferring to site their temples to be seen from several viewpoints in order to display the relation of ends to sides.

In successive efforts during many centuries the Greeks modified their earlier models. Concern for the profile of the building in space spurred designers toward

perfection in the articulation of parts, and these parts became intellectualized as stylobate, base, shaft, capital, architrave, frieze, cornice, and pediment, each representing metaphorically its structural purpose.

Two orders developed more or less concurrently. The Doric order predominated on the mainland and in the western colonies. The acknowledged Doric masterpiece is the Parthenon crowning the Athens Acropolis.

The Ionic order originated in the cities on the islands and coasts of Asia Minor; it featured capitals with spiral volutes, a more slender shaft with quite different fluting, and an elaborate and curvilinear base. Most of the early examples are gone, but Ionic was used inside the Propylaea and in the Erechtheum.

The Corinthian order, a later development, introduced Ionic capitals elaborated with acanthus leaves. It has the advantage of facing equally in four directions and is therefore more adaptable than Ionic for corners.

1. The passage suggests:
  - (A) The Roman Empire has pervaded Western architecture for more than two millennia
  - (B) Greek contribution in architecture is great
2. Which of the following best summarizes the main point of the 2<sup>nd</sup> passage?
  - (A) The Greek temple is the archetypal shrine of all time
  - (B) The Greeks seldom arranged their monuments hierarchically along an axis
3. The passage suggests:
  - (A) Ionic and Doric orders developed more or less simultaneously
  - (B) The acknowledged Doric masterpiece is the Parthenon.
4. Which of the following best summarizes the main point of the 5<sup>th</sup> passage?
  - (A) The Ionic order originated in the cities on the islands and coasts of Asia Minor
  - (B) The Ionic order is more elaborate than the Doric one

## **2. STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION**

**Directions.** In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence. Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

1. It's 5 o'clock. She ..... tea.  
(A) have  
(B) has  
(C) having  
(D) is having
2. John ..... tennis once or twice a week.  
(A) usually play  
(B) usually plays  
(C) is playing usually  
(D) is usually playing
3. We're good friends. We ..... each other for a long time.  
(A) know  
(B) have known  
(C) have been knowing  
(D) knew
4. The man sitting next to me on the plane was nervous because he ..... before.  
(A) hadn't flown  
(B) hasn't flown  
(C) didn't fly  
(D) wasn't flying
5. Don't worry ..... late tonight.  
(A) if I am  
(B) when I am  
(C) when I'll be

(D) if I'll be

### 3. WRITTEN EXPRESSION

**Directions.** Each sentence below has one underlined word. Beneath the sentence are four words or sets of words labeled A through D. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, *best* fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Roman Empire has **pervaded** western architecture for more than two millennia.
  - (A) penetrated
  - (B) reached
  - (C) made
  - (D) come
2. Two orders developed more or less **concurrently**.
  - (A) temporary
  - (B) simultaneously
  - (C) at once
  - (D) rapidly
3. The Romans also **invented** the superimposed order.
  - (A) created
  - (B) discovered
  - (C) made
  - (D) fulfilled
4. In successive efforts during many centuries the Greeks modified their earlier models.
  - (A) improved
  - (B) changed
  - (C) simplified
  - (D) developed

5. The Doric order originated on the mainland and western Greece.
- (A) became
  - (B) lived
  - (C) appeared
  - (D) began

## Test 4

### Roman architecture

#### 1. READING COMPREHENSION

***Directions.*** *Each passage in this group is followed by questions or statements based on its content. After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.*

One of the things the Romans are most famous for is their architecture. The Romans brought a lot of new ideas to architecture, of which the three most important are the arch, the baked brick, and the use of cement and concrete. Around 700 BC the Etruscans brought West Asian ideas about architecture to Italy, and they taught these ideas to the Romans. We don't have much Etruscan architecture left, but a lot of their underground tombs do survive, and some traces of their temples. In the Republican period, the Romans built temples and basilicas, but also they made a lot of improvements to their city: aqueducts and roads and sewers. The Forum began to take shape. Outside of Rome, people began to build stone amphitheaters for gladiatorial games. The first Roman emperor, Augustus, made more changes: he built a lot of brick and marble buildings, including a big Altar of Peace and a big tomb for his family, and a big stone theater for plays. Augustus' stepson Tiberius rebuilt the Temple of Castor and Pollux in the Roman forum. Augustus' great-great-grandson Nero also did a lot of building in Rome, including his Golden House. Then in 69 AD Vespasian tore down some of the Golden House to

build the Colosseum. Vespasian's son Titus built a great triumphal arch, and his other son Domitian built a great palace for himself on the Palatine hill.

Even though Domitian was assassinated in 96 AD, later architects continued to use the techniques that had been developed for his palace, just as later emperors continued to live in Domitian's palace. Trajan's architect used brick and concrete arches to build a new forum with a big column in it and an elaborate market building that is the source of modern shopping malls. Trajan also built the first major public bath building in Rome. It may have been the same architect who later designed Hadrian's Pantheon, a temple to all the gods, which used brick and concrete to build a huge dome. Nobody would build a bigger dome for more than a thousand years.

In the provinces of the Roman Empire, people were also building forums, temples, bath buildings, amphitheaters and apartment blocks, though generally on a smaller scale than those at Rome.

1. The Romans brought:
  - (A) a lot of new ideas to architecture
  - (B) a new building material
2. In the Republican period, the Romans built:
  - (A) stone amphitheaters for gladiatorial games
  - (B) temples and basilicas
3. Trajan also built:
  - (A) the first public road
  - (B) the first major public bath
4. The first Roman emperor was:
  - (A) Tiberius
  - (B) Augustus



## **2. STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION**

**Directions.** In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence.

**Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.**

1. I'm not tired enough to go to bed yet. I wouldn't sleep if I ..... to bed now.

(A) go

(B) went

(C) had gone

(D) would go

2. What ..... to do at the end of the lesson.

(A) do you go

(B) are you go

(C) are you going

(D) have you go

3. "Where ..... you born?" In London

(A) was

(B) were

(C) are

(D) did

4. When ..... invented?

(A) was telephone

(B) were telephones

(C) was the telephone

(D) were the telephones

5. .... a car when they were living in London?

(A) Had they

(B) Did they have

(C) Were they having

(D) Have they had

### 3. WRITTEN EXPRESSION

**Directions.** Each sentence below has one underlined word. Beneath the sentence are four words or sets of words labeled A through D. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, *best* fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Romans are most **famous** for their architecture.
  - (A) renowned
  - (B) excellent
  - (C) notorious
  - (D) curious
2. Outside of Rome, people began to **build** stone amphitheaters for gladiatorial games.
  - (A) form
  - (B) construct
  - (C) design
  - (D) mould
3. The heritage of the past cannot be ignored, but it must be expressed in **modern** terms.
  - (A) clear
  - (B) new
  - (C) formal
  - (D) contemporary
4. The Propylaea **survived** intact through the Greek, Roman and Byzantine periods.
  - (A) became
  - (B) left
  - (C) remained

- (D) began
5. The first remedial task is to stabilize and **consolidate** the structure.
- (A) harden
- (B) modify
- (C) encircle
- (D) protect

## Test 5

### Building materials of Ancient Egypt

#### 1. READING COMPREHENSION

***Directions.*** *Each passage in this group is followed by questions or statements based on its content. After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.*

Many of the pyramids were built with a number of different stone materials. Most of the material used was fairly rough, low grade limestone used to build the pyramid core, while fine white limestone was often employed for the outer casing as well as to cover interior walls, though pink granite was also often used on inner walls. Basalt or alabaster was not uncommon for floors, particularly in the mortuary temples and as was mudbricks to build walls within the temples (though often as not they had limestone walls).

Egypt is a country rich in stone and was sometimes even referred to as the "state of stone". In particular, Egypt has a great quantity of limestone formation, which the Egyptians called "white stone", because during the Cretaceous period Egypt was covered with seawater. The country is also rich in sandstone, but it was never really used much until the New Kingdom.

Limestone seems to have first been employed in the area of Saqqara, where it is of poor quality but layered in regular, strong formations as much as half a meter thick. The layers are separated from each other by thin layers of clay and the

coloration may vary according to layer. It could often be quarried very near the building sites, and quarries have been found at Saqqara, Giza, Dahshur and other locations.

In order to quarry this stone, the blocks were marked out with just enough space in between each to allow for a small passageway for the workers to cut the blocks. The workmen would use a number of different tools to cut the blocks, including copper pickaxes and chisels, granite hammers, dolerite and other hard stone tools. Pink granite, basalt and alabaster were used much more sparingly. Most of this material was moved from various locations in southern Egypt by barges on the Nile. Mudbricks, of course were made throughout Egypt and were a common building material everywhere, in common homes and palaces and probably many city buildings. The better mudbricks were fired, or "burnt" in an oven, though it was not uncommon for mudbrick not to be fired, and so not as durable.

1. The passage suggests that:

- (A) Basalt and alabaster were not common materials used in Egypt.
- (B) Many of the pyramids were built with a number of different stone materials.

2. The passage suggests that:

- (A) Egypt is a country rich in stone.
- (B) Sandstone was never really used in Egypt until the New Kingdom.

3. The passage suggests that:

- (A) Limestone was first employed in the area of Saqqara.
- (B) Quarries have been found at Saqqara and Giza.

4. The passage suggests that:

- (A) Mud bricks were fired, or "burnt" in an oven.
- (B) Mud bricks were a common building material in Egypt.

## **2. STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION**

**Directions.** In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence. Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

1. I've got a BMW. I've had it .....

- (A) for 5 years
- (B) since 5 years
- (C) 5 years ago
- (D) in 5 years

2. I've ..... washed my hair.

- (A) yet
- (B) still
- (C) ever
- (D) already

3. They invited us ..... a meal with them.

- (A) having
- (B) have
- (C) to have
- (D) have had

4. Why are you putting on your coat?

- (A) Because I'll take the dog for a walk.
- (B) Because I took the dog for a walk.
- (C) Because I'm going to take the dog for a walk
- (D) Because I've taken the dog for a walk

5. He's looking forward ..... that film.

- (A) to see
- (B) seeing
- (C) see
- (D) to seeing

### 3. WRITTEN EXPRESSION

**Directions.** Each sentence below has one underlined word. Beneath the sentence are four words or sets of words labeled A through D. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, *best* fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Limestone was used to build the pyramid **core**.

- (A) heart
- (B) centre
- (C) basement
- (D) essence

2. Limestone was often **employed** for the outer casing.

- (A) made
- (B) used
- (C) hired
- (D) chosen

3. Limestone was often employed for the outer casing as well as to cover **interior** walls.

- (A) inside
- (B) introspective
- (C) internal
- (D) inner

4. Limestone employed in the area of Saqqara was of **poor** quality.

- (A) bad
- (B) needy
- (C) not good
- (D) mere

5. **The workmen** would use a number of different tools to cut the blocks.

- (A) proletarians
- (B) slaves
- (C) laborers

(D) wage workers

## Text 6

### Cities and towns of Ancient Egypt

#### 1. READING COMPREHENSION

***Directions.*** Each passage in this group is followed by questions or statements based on its content. After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Cities in ancient Egypt grew out of the development of agriculture and the emergence of the state as the unifying and predominant form of political organization. However, even as early as 3500 BC, towns and cities (if they can be called such), consisted of regional capitals linked to the population centers of smaller administrative districts.

Unfortunately, our knowledge about Egyptian cities and settlements in general is limited. Settlements and cities were located on the floodplain, with a preference for proximity to the Nile, in order to receive goods by boat and for its source of water. Unlike temples and tombs, most housing and public buildings in these cities and settlements were made of mudbrick throughout pharaonic times and shifts in the course of the Nile, the build-up of the floodplain by the annual deposition of silt and the impact of high Nile floods have all led to their destruction, which has sometimes been complete.

However, the cities of ancient Egypt, including their locations, functions and organization, were related to various dynamics that shaped the course of Egyptian civilization based on both internal and external forces. There were many specialized cities such as those based on trade. Others, for example, were made up of artisans,

craftsmen and workers related to various royal projects. Some of the best preserved of these are four different workers villages have survived to some extent, all of which were situated somewhat off of the Nile. The village at Deir el-Medina provides an idea of the organization of a specialized village, as well as a somewhat distorted view of village life.

The population of these cities and towns were not urban in a modern sense, but perhaps more similar to today's provincial Egyptian towns, which have unmistakable rural aspects to them. The residents consisted not only of urban dwellers, but also of rural people, such as farmers and herdsmen who went out to the countryside each day. Urban inhabitants included artisans, scribes, priests, tax-collectors, servants, guards and soldiers, entertainers and shopkeepers. The kings, nobles and the temples possessed estates that employed a variety of personnel, many of whom were rural workers on the agricultural land. These cities and towns certainly had a hierarchical organization.

1. The passage suggests that:

- (A) Agriculture influenced the development of ancient Egypt cities.
- (B) Towns and cities were linked with administrative centers.

2. The passage suggests that:

- (A) Most housing and public buildings in cities and settlements were made of mudbrick.
- (B) We do not know much about Egyptian cities.

3. The passage suggests that:

- (A) The village at Deir el-Medina is the best preserved village.
- (B) The cities of ancient Egypt were related to various dynamics that shaped the course of Egyptian civilization.

4. The passage suggests that:

- (A) The kings, nobles and the temples possessed estates.
- (B) The population of these cities and towns were not urban in a modern sense.



## **2. STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION**

**Directions.** In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence. Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

1. I am ..... person in the world.

(A) the happiest

(B) happier

(C) happy

(D) the most happy

2. I ..... an architect when I grow up.

(A) going to be

(B) am going be

(C) am going to be

(D) am going

3. I ..... in England ten years ago.

(A) stayed

(B) have stayed

(C) staid

(D) did stayed

4. Are you interested ..... gardening?

(A) on

(B) at

(C) in

(D) into

5. Why ..... change your mind?

(A) did you have to

(B) must you

(C) you had to

(D) had you to

### 3. WRITTEN EXPRESSION

**Directions.** Each sentence below has one underlined word. Beneath the sentence are four words or sets of words labeled A through D. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, *best* fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Cities in ancient Egypt grew out of the development of agriculture and the **emergence** of the state.

- (A) beginning
- (B) appearance
- (C) progress
- (D) birth

2. Unfortunately, our knowledge about Egyptian cities and settlements in general is **limited**.

- (A) not enough
- (B) insufficient
- (C) restricted
- (D) indefinite

3. Settlements and cities were **located** on the floodplain.

- (A) stated
- (B) put
- (C) spotted
- (D) situated

4. The population of these cities and towns were not urban in a **modern** sense.

- (A) current
- (B) recent
- (C) up-to-date
- (D) present

5. The **residents** consisted not only of urban dwellers, but also of rural people.

- (A) people
- (B) villagers
- (C) habitats
- (D) inhabitants

## Test 7

### Taj Mahal Architecture

#### 1. READING COMPREHENSION

***Directions.*** *Each passage in this group is followed by questions or statements based on its content. After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.*

**Architects at Work:** The names of the chief architects who worked on the Taj have been noted. Ismail Afandi, who designed the hemispheres and built the domes was from Turkey. Qazim Khan came from Lahore to cast the gold finial that would top the dome. Chiranji Lal was called from Delhi to pattern the mosaic. From Shiraz in Persia came master calligrapher, Amanat Khan. Stone cutter Amir Ali was from Baluchistan. Ustad Isa of Turkey is however credited to have been the main architect. It is believed that his design embodied much of what the Emperor wanted to express.

**Garden mausoleum:** The mighty marble tomb stands at the end of superb gardens designed in the charbagh style so fashionable among Moghul, Arabic and Persian architects. Dissected into four quadrants by waterways, they evoke the Islamic image of the Gardens of Paradise, where rivers flow with water, milk, wine and honey. The "rivers" converge at a marble tank in the centre that corresponds to al-Kawthar, the celestial pool of abundance mentioned in the Koran. Today only the watercourse running from north to south is full, and its precise, glassy reflection of the Taj is a favourite photographic image.

**Structure of The Taj Mahal:** Essentially square in shape, with peaked arches cut into its sides, the Taj Mahal surmounts a square marble platform marked at each corner by a high minaret. Topped with a huge central dome, it rises for over 55m, its height accentuated by a crowning brass spire, itself almost 17m high. On approach, the tomb looms ever larger and grander, but not until you are close do you appreciate both its awesome magnitude and the extraordinarily fine detail of relief carving, highlighted by floral patterns of precious stones. Carved vases of flowers including roses, tulips and narcissi, rise subtly out of the marble base, a pattern repeated more colourfully and inlaid with precious stones around the four great arched recesses (pishtaqs) on each side.

**The Taj Mahal Tomb:** The south face of the tomb is the main entrance to the interior: a high, echoing octagonal chamber flushed with pallid light reflected by yellowing marble surfaces. A marble screen, cut so finely that it seems almost translucent, and decorated with precious stones, scatters dappled light over the cenotaph of Mumtaz Mahal in the centre of the tomb, and that of Shah Jahan next to it. Inlaid stones on the marble tombs are the finest in Agra; attendants gladly illuminate the decorations with torches. The 99 names of Allah adorn the top of Mumtaz's tomb, and set into Shah Jahan's is a pen box, the hallmark of a male ruler. These cenotaphs, in accordance with Moghul tradition, are only representations of the real coffins, which lie in the same positions in an unadorned and humid crypt below that's heavy with the scent of heady incense and rose petals.

1. The passage suggests:

- (A) Architects who worked on the Taj Mahal were from all over the world.
- (B) It is very difficult to distinguish the main architect.

2. The passage suggests that:

- (A) The Taj Mahal is the mighty marble tomb, designed in charbagh style.
- (B) The Taj Mahal reflects the Islamic image of Paradise.

3. The passage suggests that:

- (A) The south face of the tomb is the main entrance to the interior.

(B) The west face of the tomb is the main entrance to the interior.

4. The passage suggests that:

(A) The Mumtaz's tomb is decorated with precious stones.

(B) Mumtaz's cenotaph is the representation of the real coffins which are unadorned and humid crypts.

## **2. STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION**

**Directions.** In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence. Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

1. They ..... for a new house at the moment.

(A) looking

(B) have been looking

(C) look

(D) are looking

2. She ..... her driving test.

(A) has just passed

(B) just passed

(C) pass just

(D) have just passed

3. I think I ..... shopping on Saturday afternoon.

(A) to go

(B) will go

(C) go

(D) am going

4. Ben looks tired. He ..... hard all day long.

(A) had been working

(B) has been working

(C) was working

(D) is working.

5. When I left home this morning, it .....

(A) was raining

(B) is raining

(C) had been raining

(D) rains

### 3. WRITTEN EXPRESSION

**Directions.** Each sentence below has one underlined word. Beneath the sentence are four words or sets of words labeled A through D. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, *best* fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. The south face of the tomb is the **main** entrance to the interior.

(A) chief

(B) important

(C) primary

(D) one

2. The 99 names of Allah **adorn** the top of Mumtaz's tomb.

(A) make

(B) are

(C) decorate

(D) exist

3. Carved vases of flowers including roses, tulips and narcissi, rise subtly out of the marble **base**.

(A) floor

(B) storey

(C) ground

(D) foundation

4. The mighty marble tomb stands at the end of **superb** gardens designed in the charbagh style.

- (A) imposing
- (B) nice
- (C) huge
- (D) excellent

5. Planned architecture often manipulates space, volume, texture, light, shadow, or abstract elements in order to **achieve** pleasing aesthetics.

- (A) receive
- (B) obtain
- (C) use
- (D) watch

## Test 8

### Romanesque architecture

#### 1. READING COMPREHENSION

***Directions.*** Each passage in this group is followed by questions or statements based on its content. After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

The Romanesque style is called that because it is a little like Roman architecture, but it is made around 1000-1200 AD instead of during the Roman Empire.

Between the time of Charlemagne (about 800 AD) and the beginning of Romanesque two hundred years later, people had built practically no big new buildings. Everybody was too busy fighting each other and trying to get enough to eat, and they were too poor to build anything fancy. But by about 975, things were beginning to settle down, and by 1000 kings and queens like William the Conqueror were beginning to order important, stone buildings again, like St. Germain des Pres in Paris.

Mostly castles and churches are built in the Romanesque style. You can see Romanesque buildings all over France, England, Italy, and Germany, and in northern Spain (the part that was not taken over by the Umayyads).

Some examples of Romanesque buildings are the Women's Abbey and the Men's Abbey in Caen, France, both built around 1050 AD. Just a little later, you have the cathedral and baptistry of Pisa, Italy, built about 1060 and 1150 AD, the church of St. Sernin in Toulouse (1080 AD), and the baptistry of Florence, Italy, built around 1100 AD.

Romanesque buildings were made of stone, but often had wooden roofs because people were still not very good at building stone roofs yet. If they did have stone roofs, the walls had to be very thick in order to hold up the roofs, and there couldn't be very many windows either, so Romanesque buildings were often very heavy and dark inside.

They had round arches, like Roman buildings, and decorated column capitals like the Romans too; only Romanesque capitals often have carvings of people or animals on them instead of plants.

1. The passage suggests:

- (A) The Romanesque style is called that because it is a little like Roman architecture.
- (B) The Romanesque style appeared in 1000-1200 AD in the Roman Empire.

2. Mostly castles and churches are built:

- (A) in the Romanesque style.
- (B) all over France.

3. Romanesque buildings were made:

- (A) of stone, but often had thatched roofs.
- (B) of stone, but often had wooden roofs.



4. Romanesque capitals often have:
- (A) carvings of different plants
  - (B) carvings of people or animals

## ***2. STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION***

**Directions.** In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence. Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

1. By the time I got there, Bill .....
  - (A) left
  - (B) had already left
  - (C) is leaving
  - (D) was leaving
2. I ..... three years old when my sister was born.
  - (A) was
  - (B) was been
  - (C) were
  - (D) had been
3. Miss Jones ..... two cups of tea today.
  - (A) have drunk
  - (B) has drunk
  - (C) have drank
  - (D) has drank
4. Lena ..... my best friend since 1992.
  - (A) is
  - (B) have been
  - (C) has been
  - (D) was

5. Be careful! You ..... that plate.

- (A) are going to drop
- (B) is going to drop
- (C) are dropping
- (D) shall drop

### 3. WRITTEN EXPRESSION

**Directions.** Each sentence below has one underlined word. Beneath the sentence are four words or sets of words labeled A through D. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, *best* fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Romanesque architecture is an architectural style of Medieval Europe **characterized** by semi-circular arches.
  - (A) marked
  - (B) differentiated
  - (C) underlined
  - (D) highlighted
2. Many castles were **built** during this period, but they are greatly outnumbered by churches.
  - (A) designed
  - (B) erected
  - (C) made
  - (D) based
3. The most **significant** are the great abbey churches, many of which are still standing, more or less complete.
  - (A) large
  - (B) monumental
  - (C) important
  - (D) breathtaking

4. Romanesque architecture was the first **distinctive** style to spread across Europe since the Roman Empire.
- (A) distinguishing
  - (B) different
  - (C) nonidentical
  - (D) distant
5. A common characteristic of Romanesque buildings, occurring both in churches and in the arcades which **separate** large interior spaces of castles, is the alternation of piers and columns.
- (A) divide
  - (B) limit
  - (C) break
  - (D) part

## Test 9

### Gothic architecture

#### 1. READING COMPREHENSION

***Directions. Each passage in this group is followed by questions or statements based on its content. After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.***

Gothic architecture is a style of architecture which flourished during the high and late medieval period. It evolved from Romanesque architecture and was succeeded by Renaissance architecture.

The easiest difference to see between the two styles is that while Romanesque churches have round arches, Gothic churches have pointed arches.

But there are a lot of other differences as well. Gothic cathedrals have many more windows, and much bigger windows, and so they are not dark like Romanesque churches. This is because the architects have learned some new ways of making roofs and of supporting walls, especially the groin vault and the flying buttress.

The Medieval Gothic Arch was a major feature of the architecture of the Middle Ages. The Gothic architects and builders discovered the amazing strength and stability of using pointed arches. The walls of Gothic buildings could be thinner because the weight of the roof was supported by the arches rather than the walls. The use of the Gothic arch gave the builders tremendous flexibility. The arch could not only support greater weights but could also span greater distances, allowing vaults to be taller and wider. Thinner walls had wider window openings which encouraged the use of stained glass and the magnificent Gothic Rose Windows.

Gothic churches are also usually bigger than Romanesque churches. By 1200 AD, people had more money available, and they could afford to spend more on building great churches. And, where many Romanesque churches had wooden roofs (which were always catching fire), Gothic churches had safer stone roofs.

Gargoyles are a fascinating element of Gothic Architecture. These frightening sculptures are most often associated with Medieval Churches and Cathedrals but they were also used to great effect in English Gothic castles. Gargoyles are frightening and intimidating sculptures - perfect for the likes of great Lords and Kings who built elaborate fortresses and castles in order to crush and intimidate the indigenous population.

The origins of the word 'gargoyle' are derived from the old French word 'gargouille' meaning throat. Gargoyles came into gothic architecture in the early 13th century and are defined as "a waterspout, projecting from an upper part of a building to throw water clear of walls or foundations."

1. Gothic architecture is a style of architecture which flourished during:
  - (A) late medieval period.
  - (B) early medieval period.

2. The main difference between the two styles is that:  
(A) Gothic churches have round arches.  
(B) Gothic churches have pointed arches.
3. Gothic churches had:  
(A) stone roofs.  
(B) wooden roofs.
4. The major feature of the architecture of the Middle Ages was:  
(A) gargoyles  
(B) The Medieval Gothic Arch

## ***2. STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION***

**Directions.** In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence. Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

1. I ..... here since the end of last year.  
(A) work  
(B) have worked  
(C) am working  
(D) working
2. We ..... to an interesting seminar last week.  
(A) went  
(B) have went  
(C) had gone  
(D) had been going
3. We ..... to our new premises by August.  
(A) will be moving  
(B) will have moved  
(C) will move  
(D) are moving

4. I'd like to congratulate Patricia ..... winning Employee of the Month.
- (A) about
  - (B) for
  - (C) on
  - (D) with
5. I think we should ask them ..... more information.
- (A) for
  - (B) about
  - (C) with
  - (D) in

### 3. WRITTEN EXPRESSION

**Directions.** Each sentence below has one underlined word. Beneath the sentence are four words or sets of words labeled A through D. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, *best* fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Gothic architecture is a style of architecture which **flourished** during the high and late medieval period.
  - (A) bloomed
  - (B) prospered
  - (C) succeeded
  - (D) luxuriated
2. The Gothic architects and builders **discovered** the amazing strength and stability of using pointed arches.
  - (A) found out
  - (B) learned
  - (C) encountered
  - (D) opened
3. A medieval building site could **employ** hundreds of workers and people would travel from miles around to take part in cathedral building.

- (A) make
  - (B) hire
  - (C) use
  - (D) operate
4. The Gothic style was quickly **absorbed** in England, which then had political ties with France.
- (A) engulfed
  - (B) received
  - (C) adopted
  - (D) took over
5. The Gothic cathedral represented the universe in microcosm and each architectural concept was intended to **convey** a theological message: the great glory of God.
- (A) send
  - (B) contribute
  - (C) post
  - (D) express

## Test 10

### Organic architecture

#### 1. READING COMPREHENSION

***Directions. Each passage in this group is followed by questions or statements based on its content. After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.***

Organic architecture is a philosophy of architecture which promotes harmony between human habitation and the natural world through design approaches so

sympathetic and well integrated with its site that buildings, furnishings, and surroundings become part of a unified, interrelated composition.

Organic architecture is also translated into the all inclusive nature of Frank Lloyd Wright's design process. Materials, motifs, and basic ordering principles continue to repeat themselves throughout the building as a whole. The idea of organic architecture refers not only to the buildings' literal relationship to the natural surroundings, but how the buildings' design is carefully thought about as if it were a unified organism. Geometries throughout Wright's buildings build a central mood and theme. Essentially organic architecture is also the literal design of every element of a building: From the windows, to the floors, to the individual chairs intended to fill the space. Everything relates to one another, reflecting the symbiotic ordering systems of nature.

Architect and planner David Pearson proposed a list of rules towards the design of organic architecture. These rules are known as the Gaia Charter for organic architecture and design. A well known example of organic architecture is Fallingwater, the residence Frank Lloyd Wright designed for the Kaufman family in rural Pennsylvania. Wright had many choices to locate a home on this large site, but chose to place the home directly over the waterfall and creek creating a close, yet noisy dialog with the rushing water and the steep site.

In the later half of the twentieth century, Modernist architects took the concept of organic architecture to new heights. By using new forms of concrete and cantilever trusses, architects could create swooping arches without visible beams or pillars. Modern organic buildings are never linear or rigidly geometric. Instead, wavy lines and curved shapes suggest natural forms.

1. The passage suggests that:

(A) Organic architecture is a philosophy of architecture.

(B) Buildings, furnishings, and surroundings are a part of a unified, interrelated composition.



2. The passage suggests that:

- (A) Materials and motifs repeat themselves throughout the building as a whole.
- (B) Organic architecture is the literal design of every element of a building.

3. The passage suggests that:

- (A) The Gaia Charter for organic architecture and design was formed by David Pearson.
- (B) Frank Lloyd Wright designed an organic residence for the Kaufman family in rural Pennsylvania.

4. The passage suggests that:

- (A) Modernist architects altered organic architecture.
- (B) Modern organic buildings are never linear or rigidly geometric.

## ***2. STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION***

**Directions.** In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence. Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

1. By the time I'm 50, I .....a million dollars.

- (A) will make
- (B) would make
- (C) will have made
- (D) will be making

2. I want ..... the exercises for advanced students.

- (A) try
- (B) to have tried
- (C) to try
- (D) tried

3. Hey, you ..... at the computer all day. You should really take a break now.
- (A) had been sitting
  - (B) have been sitting
  - (C) were sitting
  - (D) are sitting
4. He .....his granddaughter daily.
- (A) calls
  - (B) calling
  - (C) is calling
  - (D) call
5. She .....lunch when someone rang the doorbell.
- (A) prepared
  - (B) has been preparing
  - (C) preparing
  - (D) was preparing

### 3. WRITTEN EXPRESSION

**Directions.** Each sentence below has one underlined word. Beneath the sentence are four words or sets of words labeled A through D. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, *best* fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Architect and planner David Pearson **proposed** a list of rules towards the design of organic architecture.
- (A) indicated
  - (B) offered
  - (C) expected
  - (D) aimed

2. A well known example of organic architecture is Fallingwater, the **residence** Frank Lloyd Wright designed for the Kaufman family in rural Pennsylvania.
- (A) domicile
  - (B) house
  - (C) habitation
  - (D) tenancy
3. By using new forms of concrete and cantilever trusses, architects could **create** swooping arches without visible beams or pillars.
- (A) form
  - (B) shape
  - (C) fulfill
  - (D) make
4. **Modern** organic buildings are never linear or rigidly geometric.
- (A) update
  - (B) most
  - (C) current
  - (D) contemporary
5. Green buildings often include measures to **reduce** energy use.
- (A) change
  - (B) modify
  - (C) shorten
  - (D) limit

## Test 11

### Green Building

#### 1. READING COMPREHENSION

***Directions. Each passage in this group is followed by questions or statements based on its content. After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each***

***question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.***

Green building (also known as green construction or sustainable building) is the practice of creating structures and using processes that are environmentally responsible and resource-efficient throughout a building's life-cycle: from siting to design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation, and deconstruction. This practice expands and complements the classical building design concerns of economy, utility, durability, and comfort. Although new technologies are constantly being developed to complement current practices in creating greener structures, the common objective is that green buildings are designed to reduce the overall impact of the built environment on human health and the natural environment by:

- A) Efficiently using energy, water, and other resources
- B) Protecting occupant health and improving employee productivity
- C) Reducing waste, pollution and environmental degradation.

Green building practices aim to reduce the environmental impact of new buildings. Buildings account for a large amount of land use, energy and water consumption, and air and atmosphere alteration.

Green building brings together a vast array of practices and techniques to reduce and ultimately eliminate the impacts of new buildings on the environment and human health. It often emphasizes taking advantage of renewable resources, e.g., using sunlight through passive solar, active solar, and photovoltaic techniques and using plants and trees through green roofs, rain gardens, and for reduction of rainwater run-off. Many other techniques, such as using packed gravel or permeable concrete instead of conventional concrete or asphalt to enhance replenishment of ground water, are used as well.

On the aesthetic side of green architecture or sustainable design is the philosophy of designing a building that is in harmony with the natural features and resources surrounding the site. There are several key steps in designing sustainable

buildings: specify 'green' building materials from local sources, reduce loads, optimize systems, and generate on-site renewable energy.

1. The passage suggests that:

- (A) Green building is the practice of creating structures and using processes that are environmentally resource-efficient.
- (B) Green building reduces waste, pollution and environmental degradation.

2. The passage suggests that:

- (A) Green building practices aim to reduce the environmental impact of new buildings.
- (B) Green building practices aim to increase the environmental impact of new buildings.

3. The passage suggests that:

- (A) Permeable concrete is used instead of conventional concrete in green buildings.
- (B) Green building brings reduces and ultimately eliminate the impacts of new buildings on the environment and human health.

4. The passage suggests that:

- (A) "Green" building materials are taken from local sources
- (B) On the aesthetic side of green architecture or sustainable design is the philosophy of designing a building that is in harmony with nature.

## ***2. STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION***

**Directions.** In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence. Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

1. .... car I bought last week has already broken down twice.

(A) ---

- (B) the  
(C) a  
(D) an
2. Please contact me ..... time you like. I'm always available.  
(A) some  
(B) any  
(C) no  
(D) anywhen
3. I ..... pay you back on Monday, I promise!  
(A) will  
(B) do  
(C) would  
(D) will to
4. Did he ..... the weekend in the country?  
(A) spent  
(B) spend  
(C) spend  
(D) spends
5. When we came into the hall they \_\_\_\_\_ this problem.  
(A) were discussing  
(B) discussed  
(C) have been discussing  
(D) had been discussing

### 3. WRITTEN EXPRESSION

**Directions.** Each sentence below has one underlined word. Beneath the sentence are four words or sets of words labeled A through D. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, *best* fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. No matter how sustainable a building may have been in its design and construction, it can only **remain** so if it is operated responsibly and maintained properly.  
  
  - (A) last
  - (B) stay
  - (C) be left
  - (D) develop
2. Painting preserves and protects building materials, **extending** the life of the building.  
  
  - (A) renewing
  - (B) expanding
  - (C) stretching
  - (D) making
3. New paint technology can also help you **increase** the energy efficiency of your building, cutting up to 50% off your air conditioning costs, and offsetting carbon emissions.  
  
  - (A) improve
  - (B) alter
  - (C) build up
  - (D) create
4. They'll meet with you either in your home or workplaces, assess the current decor, discuss your ideas, and most importantly, help you **achieve** the look you want.  
  
  - (A) have
  - (B) make
  - (C) retain
  - (D) get
5. Many of the ingredients of 'Natural' paints **are made** from renewable resources, such as linseed oil, and citrus oil.

- (A) are occurred
- (B) are happened
- (C) are produced
- (D) are developed

## Test 12

### The Canadian War Museum

#### 1. READING COMPREHENSION

***Directions.*** *Each passage in this group is followed by questions or statements based on its content. After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.*

The Canadian War Museum is located in downtown Ottawa, overlooking the pastoral banks of the Ottawa River and rising slowly towards the east to engage the urban cityscape. The building is horizontal, with a rooftop of wild grass. To the south is a large new urban park called The Commons which is used for concerts and other large events throughout the year.

The museum is organized around two points in order to make connections beyond the bounds of its immediate site. The first is the view towards the Peace Tower which soars three hundred feet high on Ottawa's Parliament Hill to the east.

The second is the position of the sun on Remembrance Day, November 11 at 11am, when all Canadians observe a moment of silence in remembrance of their fallen soldiers.

The materials for the museum were kept sparse and simple: mainly concrete, steel and copper. To reflect the devastation wrought by war, the idea of controlled imperfection was employed to bring out the more expressive qualities of these materials. Concrete was allowed to ooze through deliberately spaced gaps, rough edges and missing knot holes in the formwork. Steel bolt connections and exposed



fasteners are celebrated; weld joints and burn marks left unfinished. Discarded copper panels taken from the roof of Canada's Library of Parliament were recycled, hammered flat and reinstalled in their raw form as the finish for many interior walls.

The public can travel right over the top of the Museum from the Riverside to the Commons along a wheelchair accessible pathway called 'La Traverse'. From the roof, they will enjoy a moment where the Museum's architecture frames a view of the Peace Tower and Canada's Parliament buildings in the distance.

"The Museum's architecture frames a view of the Peace Tower and Canada's Parliament buildings in the distance."

The main lobby is another option for travelling through the museum, connecting rooms through various pathways. Within this is the Hall of Remembrance, which honours the memories of veterans and the lives sacrificed for Canada. The space is a 9 by 9m cube: austere, calm and meditative. The concrete walls of the space display an alternating joint pattern reminiscent of rows of white grave markers in Allied war cemeteries.

1. The Canadian war Museum is located:
  - (A) in Ottawa
  - (B) in Vancouver
2. The materials for the museum are:
  - (A) modern and expensive
  - (B) simple and durable.
3. The main lobby is another option for:
  - (A) travelling through the museum
  - (B) sightseeing
4. The Museum's architecture frames a view of:
  - (A) the stunning Niagara Falls
  - (B) the Peace Tower

## **2. STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION**

**Directions.** In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence. Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

1. 'Do you like going to the cinema?' 'Yes. I usually ..... at least once a month.'  
(A) go  
(B) am going  
(C) have gone  
(D) was going
2. 'You look serious.' 'Yes. I ..... to solve a difficult problem.'  
(A) have tried  
(B) try  
(C) am trying  
(D) had been trying
3. 'Where's Bob?' 'He ..... Jimmy to the park.'  
(A) has been taking  
(B) has taken  
(C) takes is taking
4. I ..... for two hours by 12 o'clock.  
(A) will have been reading  
(B) will have read  
(C) am reading  
(D) will be reading
5. He ..... the letter as soon as it arrived.  
(A) had opened  
(B) opened  
(C) had been opening  
(D) was opening

### 3. WRITTEN EXPRESSION

**Directions.** *Each sentence below has one underlined word. Beneath the sentence are four words or sets of words labeled A through D. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.*

1. The Canadian War Museum is located in **downtown** Ottawa.  
(A) centre  
(B) middle  
(C) near  
(D) suburbs
2. The main **lobby** is another option for travelling through the museum, connecting rooms through various pathways.  
(A) storey  
(B) lift  
(C) room  
(D) hall
3. The museum **overlooks** the pastoral banks of the Ottawa River.  
(A) fronts  
(B) sees  
(C) comes  
(D) goes
4. Visitors are advised to **equip** themselves with a guide book and select a number of specific exhibits that can be comfortably looked at.  
(A) take  
(B) support  
(C) help  
(D) supply
5. The designer must **possess** the creative imagination, which will enable him to integrate the plan and the construction into the harmonious whole.  
(A) take

- (B) own
- (C) have
- (D) belong

## Test 13

### The Late Spring of American Green Architecture

#### 1. READING COMPREHENSION

***Directions.*** *Each passage in this group is followed by questions or statements based on its content. After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.*

Once upon a time, American architects were innovators of sustainable design. Frank Lloyd Wright and Richard Neutra made buildings that embraced nature; Bucky Fuller invented the geodesic dome; the Whole Earth Catalog led people off-grid.

In the present, however, Europe's new tradition of green building is far more sophisticated than in the USA. Energy efficiency regulations passed over a decade ago have produced a generation of beautiful and sustainable large-scale buildings; in the US, green architecture is limited largely to residences, and is expressed in skyscrapers and other large buildings as a set of objects to be purchased rather than a fundamental value.

After more than a decade of tightening guidelines, Europe has made green architecture an everyday reality. In Germany and the Netherlands especially, a new generation of architects has expanded the definition of sustainable design beyond solar panels and sod roofs.

In the United States, architects cannot make the same claim with equal confidence. Despite the media attention showered on “green” issues, the federal government has yet to establish universal efficiency standards for buildings. Yet, according to some estimates, buildings consume nearly as much energy as industry

and transportation combined. And the average building in the U.S. uses roughly a third more energy than its German counterpart.

1. The passage suggests that:
  - (A) American architects were founders of sustainable design.
  - (B) American architects are famous for their sustainable design.
2. The passage suggests that:
  - (A) Green architecture is limited largely to skyscrapers.
  - (B) Energy efficiency regulations have helped to create beautiful and sustainable large-scale buildings.
3. The passage suggests that:
  - (A) Europe's new tradition of green building more complex than in the USA.
  - (B) Green building in the USA is underdeveloped
4. Which of the following best summarizes the main point of the passage?
  - (A) The federal government has not yet established universal efficiency standards for buildings.
  - (B) The federal government considers to establish standards for buildings.

## ***2. STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION***

**Directions. In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence. Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.**

1. Diana ..... her house at the moment.
  - (A) painting
  - (B) paints
  - (C) is painting
  - (D) paint

2. Bob .....fishing every weekend, but he doesn't any more.
- (A) used to go
  - (B) used to
  - (C) has gone
  - (D) had gone
3. I .....for two hours when I decided to stop for a rest.
- (A) had been driving
  - (B) drove
  - (C) was driving
  - (D) has driven
4. The party ..... when I arrived.
- (A) started already
  - (B) had already started
  - (C) was already starting
  - (D) has already started
5. ....we invite Tom and Mary to the party on Saturday?
- (A) will
  - (B) shall
  - (C) would
  - (D) shouldn't

### 3. **WRITTEN EXPRESSION**

**Directions.** Each sentence below has one underlined word. Beneath the sentence are four words or sets of words labeled A through D. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. American architects were innovators of sustainable design.
- (A) researches
  - (B) beginners
  - (C) forefathers

- (D) pioneers
2. Europe's new tradition of green building is far more **sophisticated** than in the USA.
- (A) urban  
(B) refined  
(C) important  
(D) improved
3. A new generation of architects has **expanded** the definition of sustainable design.
- (A) spread out  
(B) enlarged  
(C) stretched  
(D) scattered
4. Buildings **consume** nearly as much energy as industry and transportation combined.
- (A) devour  
(B) gather  
(C) absorb  
(D) make up
5. There are **widely known** examples of Gothic architecture all round the globe.
- (A) popular  
(B) famous  
(C) celebrated  
(D) well known

## Test 14

### London Terraced House

#### 1. READING COMPREHENSION

**Directions.** Each passage in this group is followed by questions or statements based on its content. After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

The term terrace was borrowed from garden terraces by English architects of the late Georgian period to describe streets of houses whose uniform fronts and uniform height created an ensemble that was more stylish than a "row".

The terrace house is of outstanding importance to the historical development of London. Many are individually of great architectural or historical significance. Their construction in planned streets and squares on the great private estates of central and inner London from the mid-seventeenth century onwards has bequeathed a remarkable legacy which has dictated the character and form of large areas of London. London terrace houses are a valuable resource. Their conservation makes good economic and practice sense.

At the southern end of Wandsworth Common in South London is a street called Bellevue Road. Twenty years ago, it was a quiet street lined with shops serving a long-established working class population. Local residents would greet each other in the bakery when buying warm rolls, or talk about the weather and their families whilst the butcher next door cut some luncheon meats. In the evenings there would be quiz nights in the pub, where those who worked long hours at nearby Wandsworth Prison could forget about the demands of their jobs and chat to the landlord about football, politics or a recent television documentary.

A stroll along Bellevue Road and its surrounding streets today offers a taste of a process which has been happening all over London since the 1960s. Gone are the



working classes and the establishments that served them. Bellevue Road now has delicatessens, wine bars, picture galleries, 'alfresco' diners and three estate agencies with window displays chanting 'location, location, location'. Terraces of Mid-Victorian cottages show no evidence of the uniformity which existed twenty years ago - not one house has the same façade. Some have had their 'period features' restored, others painted bright pastel colours in a deliberate attempt to dispense with the distinctive grey or red bricks of a different era.

1. The passage suggests that:

- (A) The term terrace was borrowed from garden terraces by English architects.
- (B) The term describes streets of houses whose uniform fronts and uniform height created an ensemble that was more stylish than a "row".

2. The passage suggests that:

- (A) The conservation of terraced houses costs a lot.
- (B) The terrace house is of outstanding importance to the historical development of London.

3. The passage suggests that:

- (A) Bellevue Road was a quiet street twenty years ago.
- (B) Local residents spent their night in the club.

4. The passage suggests that:

- (A) Terraces of Mid-Victorian cottages show no evidence of the uniformity which existed twenty years ago.
- (B) There are wine bars and picture galleries in Bellevue Road now.

## ***2. STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION***

**Directions.** In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence. Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

1. Don't talk ..... me like that ever again!  
(A) at  
(B) for  
(C) to  
(D) --
2. The children like doing things .....  
(A) on their own  
(B) with themselves  
(C) on themselves  
(D) at their own
3. This time tomorrow I ..... a cold shower.  
(A) will have  
(B) will be having  
(C) am having  
(D) will have been having
4. If they hadn't been playing tennis yesterday, they ..... fought each other.  
(A) wouldn't  
(B) wouldn't have  
(C) won't have  
(D) hadn't
5. She can't afford ..... for her car.  
(A) to pay  
(B) paying  
(C) pay  
(D) to paying

### 3. WRITTEN EXPRESSION

**Directions.** Each sentence below has one underlined word. Beneath the sentence are four words or sets of words labeled A through D. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. The terrace house is of outstanding importance to the historical **development** of London.  
(A) happening  
(B) evolution  
(C) growth  
(D) event
2. The lower buildings **contain** maisonettes with shared access, terraces, and gardens.  
(A) hold  
(B) carry  
(C) bear  
(D) have
3. Parking is located **beneath** the building along the tracks.  
(A) underground  
(B) lower than  
(C) flat  
(D) underneath
4. The terrace as a building style **originated** in Europe.  
(A) emerged  
(B) made  
(C) developed  
(D) formulated
5. By the 1980s, many multi-unit buildings were being **constructed** as condominiums instead of apartments, and both are now very common.  
(A) composed

- (B) shaped
- (C) built
- (D) invented

## Test 15

### Office Building

#### 1. READING COMPREHENSION

**Directions.** Each passage in this group is followed by questions or statements based on its content. After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

An office is generally a room or other area in which people work, but may also denote a position within an organization with specific duties attached to it (see officer, office-holder, and official); the latter is in fact an earlier usage, office as place originally referring to the location of one's duty. When used as an adjective, the term office may refer to business-related tasks. In legal writing, a company or organization has offices in any place that it has an official presence.

An office is an architectural and design phenomenon and a social phenomenon. There are many different ways of arranging the space in an office and whilst these vary according to function, managerial fashions and the culture of specific companies can be even more important. Choices include, how many people will work within the same room. At one extreme, each individual worker will have their own room; at the other extreme a large open plan office can be made up of one main room with tens or hundreds of people working in the same space. Open plan offices put multiple workers together in the same space, and some studies have shown that they can improve short term productivity, i.e. within a single software project.

A type of compromise between open plan and individual rooms is provided by the cubicle, possibly made most famous by the Dilbert cartoon series, which solves visual privacy to some extent, but often fails on acoustic separation and security.

Most cubicles also require the occupant to sit with their back towards anyone who might be approaching; workers in walled offices almost always try to position their normal work seats and desks so that they can see someone entering, and in some instances, install tiny mirrors on things such as computer monitors.

The primary purpose of an office building is to provide a workplace and working environment primarily for administrative and managerial workers. These workers usually occupy set areas within the office building, and usually are provided with desks, PCs and other equipment they may need within these areas.

1. Which of the following best summarizes the main point of the passage?
  - (A) The term office has different meanings.
  - (B) When used as an adjective, the term office may refer to business-related tasks.
2. The passage suggests that:
  - (A) There are many different ways of arranging the space in an office.
  - (B) Open plan offices improve short term productivity.
3. The passage suggests that:
  - (A) Cubicles are not very popular with office workers.
  - (B) A type of compromise between open plan and individual rooms is provided by the cubicle.
4. The passage suggests that:
  - (A) Workers usually occupy set areas within the office building.
  - (B) The primary purpose of an office building is to provide a workplace and working environment.

## ***2. STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION***

**Directions.** In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence. Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

1. John \_\_\_\_\_ in San Diego for the past 3 years (and he still lives there).  
(A) lives  
(B) has lived  
(C) lived  
(D) had lived
2. I was at the club yesterday, but I \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
(A) didn't see  
(B) didn't saw  
(C) haven't seen  
(D) hadn't seen
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ English for ten years.  
(A) am learning  
(B) have been learning  
(C) learn  
(D) have learnt
4. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I would apologize to her right away.  
(A) were  
(B) was  
(C) have been  
(D) had been
5. When I first saw her, she \_\_\_\_\_ on the balcony.  
(A) standing  
(B) was standing  
(C) has been standing  
(D) had been standing.

### **3. WRITTEN EXPRESSION**

**Directions. Each sentence below has one underlined word. Beneath the sentence are four words or sets of words labeled A through D. Choose the word**

**or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.**

1. An office is generally a room or other area in which people work, but may also **denote** a position within an organization with specific duties attached to it.
  - (A) signify
  - (B) mean
  - (C) symbolize
  - (D) represent
2. There are many different ways of **arranging** the space in an office.
  - (A) forming
  - (B) organizing
  - (C) manipulating
  - (D) ordering
3. A type of compromise between open plan and individual rooms is **provided** by the cubicle.
  - (A) offered
  - (B) made
  - (C) equipped
  - (D) produced
4. Open plan offices put multiple workers together in the same space, and some studies have shown that they can **improve** short term productivity, i.e. within a single software project.
  - (A) fix up
  - (B) repair
  - (C) increase
  - (D) innovate
5. **Collaboration** with the UK's leading architects has produced a series of acclaimed and award-winning buildings, and delighted clients.
  - (A) relation

- (B) motivation
- (C) team
- (D) cooperation

## Test 16

### Modern Architects

#### 1. READING COMPREHENSION

**Directions.** Each passage in this group is followed by questions or statements based on its content. After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Modern Architecture or Modernism was a product of the mid-20th century.

Famously coined as the International Style by Reyner Banham, the Modern style was linked notably with Le Corbusier and central European and generally western architecture.

Modernist Architecture eventually made its way to the Developing World and also to colder climates in the North where the white concrete didn't always weather so well.

The Modern movement - also referred to controversially as a 'style' by some - bound morality, technology and art together.

Morality in that there was an aim to improve humanity's lot, notably whole scale demolition of slums to make way for clean modern housing. This was called comprehensive redevelopment and in the UK one of the most notorious examples is Glasgow: slums were cleared but so were communities. The modern city was strangled by a motorway that divided residential areas and mostly lower social classes were transferred to huge developments on the edge of town or beyond.



Modern Technology was invoked with the admiration for emerging development of planes, cars, ships and trains. Modern Architecture was to evoke streamlined looks and some physical technology from these transport types. Famously the Modern Architect Le Corbusier in 'Vers une Architecture' lauded the world of transport for having the courage to use new technology whilst architecture had become lost in the world of style, of mannerism and above all, tradition.

Le Corbusier defined five points, such as fenetre longueur and point columns: essentially the drive was towards clean lines with a sense of lightness. A typical example would be a villa by Le Corbusier - white concrete, large areas of glass, floating mass / cantilevers and lack of ornamentation. But there were other Modernist Architects who did not use much white-rendered or painted concrete and even Le Corbusier was later to leave this light functionalist style for a more expressive architecture.

The key Modern Architects are generally accepted as Le Corbusier, Mies van der Rohe and Frank Lloyd Wright though clearly many will suggest others, such as Walter Gropius. Many Modern Architects had to flee Germany around the time of World War II, leaving for the USA or UK. The Scandinavian school of Modern Architects was known for a softer approach, more integrated into regional traditions, for example Jacobsen, Aalto, Häring and Asplund.

Since the seventies architecture styles have become more fractured and we have - amongst what could be termed contemporary architects - post-modernists, neo-modernists, deconstructivists, contextualists, expressionists and so on. Contemporary Architects suggests a position that is anti-vernacular, comfortable with new materials and non-local materials and forms, using architectural language that is not generally steeped in past typographies or traditions.

1. Modernism appeared:

- (A) in the middle of 20 century
- (B) in the beginning of 21 century

2. Modern style was linked notably with:
  - (A) eastern European and generally western architecture.
  - (B) central European and generally western architecture.
3. The Scandinavian school of Modern Architects was known for:
  - (A) a softer approach, more integrated into regional traditions.
  - (B) a softer approach, more integrated into religion traditions
4. Contemporary Architects suggests a position that is:
  - (A) anti-vernacular, comfortable with new materials and non-local materials and forms
  - (B) anti-vernacular, comfortable with new materials and local materials and forms

## ***2. STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION***

**Directions.** In this part each problem consists of an incomplete sentence. Below the sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You should find the one choice which best completes the sentence. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

1. The meeting ..... when I arrived.
  - (A) has already started
  - (B) had already started
  - (C) started already
  - (D) have started
2. – Can you come to me on Friday? – Sorry, I'd love to, but ..... for Paris tomorrow.
  - (A) leave
  - (B) leaving
  - (C) will leave
  - (D) is leaving
3. Many new buildings ..... built in our town last year.
  - (A) were

- (B) was
  - (C) had been
  - (D) have been
4. We ..... from the Institute in five years.
- (A) graduate
  - (B) will graduate
  - (C) graduating
  - (D) have graduated
5. Both parents and teachers .....pleased if students studied harder and got higher grades.
- (A) feel
  - (B) will feel
  - (C) would feel
  - (D) would have felt

### 3. **WRITTEN EXPRESSION**

**Directions.** Each sentence below has one underlined word. Beneath the sentence are four words or sets of words labeled A through D. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Modern architecture is a term applied to an overarching movement and period in architectural history during the 20th century, with its exact definition and scope varying widely.
- (A) used
  - (B) held
  - (C) enforced
  - (D) implemented
2. Notable architects important to the history and development of the modernist movement include Frank Lloyd Wright, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Le Corbusier, Alvar Aalto, Walter Gropius and Louis I Kahn.

- (A) remarkable
  - (B) distinguished
  - (C) celebrity
  - (D) great
3. Expressionism was an architectural movement that **developed** in Northern Europe during the first decades of the 20th century in parallel with the expressionist visual and performing arts.
- (A) evolved
  - (B) folded
  - (C) spread
  - (D) continued
4. The most criticized **issue** about constructing environmentally friendly buildings is the price.
- (A) dispute
  - (B) question
  - (C) point
  - (D) argue
5. Green architecture also seeks to **reduce** waste of energy, water and materials used during construction.
- (A) diminish
  - (B) change
  - (C) modify
  - (D) drop

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Навчальне видання

Збірник тестових завдань для організації практичної роботи з дисципліни

**«Іноземна мова» (англійська мова)**

(для студентів 1-2 курсу денної форми напряму підготовки 6.060102

«Архітектура»)

Укладач: **АЛЕКСАНДРОВИЧ** Світлана Віталіївна

Відповідальний за випуск *І. О. Наумова*  
За авторською редакцією

Комп'ютерне верстання *С.В. Александрович*

План 2011, поз. 525 М

Підп. до друку 20.06.2011  
Друк на ризографі.  
Зам. №

Формат 60 x 84 1/16  
Ум. друк. арк. 3,0  
Тираж 50 пр.

Видавець і виготовлювач:  
Харківська національна академія міського господарства,  
вул. Революції, 12, Харків, 61002  
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ДК № 4064 від 12.05.2011